

Refine Search

Search Results -

Terms	Documents
L3 and (424/450).ccls.	90

Database:

US Pre-Grant Publication Full-Text Database
 US Patents Full-Text Database
 US OCR Full-Text Database
 EPO Abstracts Database
 JPO Abstracts Database
 Derwent World Patents Index
 IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletins

Search:

L4

Refine Search

Recall Text

Clear

Interrupt

Search History

DATE: Monday, November 20, 2006 [Purge Queries](#) [Printable Copy](#) [Create Case](#)

<u>Set Name</u> side by side	<u>Query</u>	<u>Hit Count</u>	<u>Set Name</u> result set
<i>DB=PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI,TDBD; PLUR=YES; OP=OR</i>			
<u>L4</u>	L3 and 424/450.ccls.	90	<u>L4</u>
<u>L3</u>	multilamellar adj3 onion	126	<u>L3</u>
<u>L2</u>	L1 and 424/450.ccls.	133	<u>L2</u>
<u>L1</u>	multilamellar adj10 onion	199	<u>L1</u>

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

[First Hit](#) [Fwd Refs](#)[Previous Doc](#)[Next Doc](#)[Go to Doc#](#)**End of Result Set****Generate Collection****Print**

L4: Entry 90 of 90

File: USPT

Jun 11, 1985

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4522803 A

TITLE: Stable plurilamellar vesicles, their preparation and use

Brief Summary Text (49):

Liposomes are completely closed bilayer membranes containing an entrapped aqueous phase. Liposomes may be any variety of unilamellar vesicles (possessing a single membrane bilayer) or multilamellar vesicles (onion-like structures characterized by concentric membrane bilayers each separated from the next by a layer of water).

Current US Cross Reference Classification (2):424/450[Previous Doc](#)[Next Doc](#)[Go to Doc#](#)

[First Hit](#) [Fwd Refs](#)[Previous Doc](#)[Next Doc](#)[Go to Doc#](#)[Generate Collection](#)[Print](#)

L4: Entry 60 of 90

File: USPT

Dec 31, 1996

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5589189 A

TITLE: Liposome dispersion

Brief Summary Text (7):

Liposomes are microscopic vesicles made from phospholipids, which form closed, fluid filled spheres when dispersed with aqueous solutions. Phospholipid molecules are polar, having a hydrophilic head and two hydrophobic tails consisting of long fatty acid chains. Thus, when a sufficient concentration of phospholipid molecules are present in aqueous solutions, the mils spontaneously associate to exclude water while the hydrophilic phosphate heads interact with water. The result is a spherical, bilayer membrane in which the fatty acid tails converge in the interior of the newly formed membrane, and the polar heads point in opposite directions toward an aqueous medium. These bilayer membranes thus form closed, hollow spheres known as liposomes. The polar heads at the inner surface of the membrane point toward the aqueous interior of the liposome and, at the opposite surface of the spherical membrane, the polar heads interact with the surrounding aqueous medium. As the liposomes are formed, water soluble molecules can be incorporated into the aqueous interior, and lipophilic molecules may be incorporated into the lipid bilayer. Liposomes may be either multilamellar, like an onion with liquid separating many lipid bilayers, or unilamellar, with a single bilayer surrounding an aqueous center.

Current US Original Classification (1):

424/450

[Previous Doc](#)[Next Doc](#)[Go to Doc#](#)